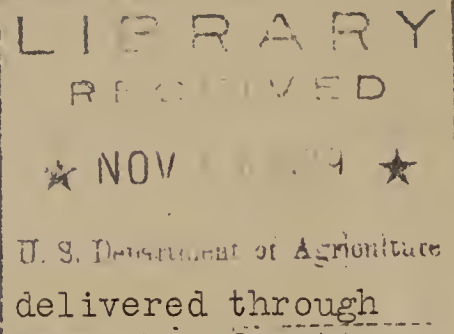


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THE GARDEN CALENDAR



A radio talk by W. R. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry, delivered through Station WRC and 32 other stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, Tuesday, November 5, 1929 at 1:10 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Transplanting trees and shrubs is the most direct means of establishing them in new locations, and of transforming unsightly places into scenes of beauty. It is the usual method of establishing orchards, and in some cases, of reforestation. The essentials to success in transplanting trees and shrubs is first a good plant, including a well developed root system and a healthy top. Moving the plants at the proper season is the second important consideration. Deciduous trees, that is, those that shed their leaves in the fall of the year, should always be moved while they are dormant or without leaves. Evergreens should only be moved when the ground is sufficiently warm and moist to cause the plants to form new roots. Proper digging is another essential. Deciduous plants should be dug with a minimum injury to the roots - but it is not necessary to move any soil with them, except in the case of large trees. Evergreens should always be moved with a ball of earth about the roots. Another point is to keep the roots covered and moist while the transfer is being made. Proper setting at the same depth at which the plants formerly grew with the roots well spread and the moist soil to be brought in close contact with the roots and well firmed about the roots. Pruning and subsequent care of the trees and many other points about the transplanting of trees and shrubs are covered in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1-5-9-1. "Transplanting Trees and Shrubs." This is a new bulletin and may be had for the asking so long as the supply lasts.

SLUGS & SNAILS

Did you know that slugs and snails are ANIMALS and not just mere insects - well that is what the bulletin says. At any rate slugs and snails often do a lot of mischief in our gardens by eating the plants especially around our hotbeds, coldframes, and plant pits. This is a good time of the year to rid the garden of such unwelcome guests. They will be found hiding under decayed boards, under boxes in which plants have been grown, under bricks, old flower pots, and debris of any kind that will serve as a hiding place for them. Remove and burn all debris that can be burned and cart the remainder to a dump. Dust the infested area with airslaked lime. A poisoned bait such as boiled potatoes sprinkled with white arsenate or Paris green may be distributed in their haunts. Another effective bait consists of one ounce of calcium arsenate and one pound of wheat bran; mix thoroughly and add just enough water to make the bran stick together. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture repels them. Another effective way to deal with slugs is to hunt for and destroy their translucent, yellowish egg masses which may be found in dark and damp locations. A little cleanup at this time of the year may save you a lot of trouble next season. Farmers Bulletin 1371, entitled Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables gives this and similar information.

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TREE PROPAGATION

In nature, woody plants reproduce their kind most frequently by seeds; they also reproduce by root-sprouts or suckers, and by layers. Certain kinds of willows, for example, reproduce by small twigs that become broken from the parent tree and lodge in moist soil.

Since ancient times man has employed grafts and cuttings as well as the means of propagation more commonly met in nature. Some of these operations have become more or less standardized, although they must frequently be altered to meet the widely different conditions under which trees are grown.

Many farmers have occasion at one time or another to propagate, bud or graft some kind of a tree or shrub and information as to how the work should be done is found in FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 1-5-6-7, the title of which is PROPAGATION OF TREES AND SHRUBS. It is brand new and contains a lot of valuable information to anyone who wants to grow trees or shrubs of any kind - Farmers' Bulletin 1-5-6-7.

RURAL PLANNING

It pays well for all of us to take a little time for recreation, because life is what we get out of it. If we keep our noses to the grindstone all the time we cheat ourselves of much that is worthwhile in real enjoyment. It is not difficult to organize athletic contests, picnics, play grounds for children, and older people as well, community fairs, and even to build inexpensive meeting halls in almost any rural community. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1-3-8-8 F contains many valuable suggestions along the lines indicated. The title of it is - "RURAL PLANNING, The Social Aspects of Recreation Places." Every rural community in America would profit by studying this bulletin.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

While we are speaking of recreation, I want to call your attention to the fact that the Department of Agriculture has a very interesting bulletin entitled - "USES OF RURAL COMMUNITY BUILDINGS". It is FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 1274. I am sure you would enjoy reading this bulletin.